

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLY TUCKER.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

JANUARY 18, 1855.

For all letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

O. H. P. STERN, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

ERRATUM.—In our remarks, yesterday, on the Judiciary Bill, an error of some importance occurred in the last paragraph but one of the article. In questions involving the constitutionality of a State law, the limit of appeal from the Circuit to the Supreme Court, as proposed by the substitute presented by Judge Douglas, is two thousand instead of ten thousand dollars. Our readers will find the error corrected in our Tri-weekly paper.

KANSAS AND WESTERN MISSOURI.

We publish, this morning, the preamble and resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of citizens of Ray county, Missouri, in relation to the settlement of Kansas. It may be well to remind our readers that these different primary meetings on the border counties of the State of Missouri were only preparatory to a more general convention, which was held on the 8th inst., at Liberty, Missouri, the proceedings of which meeting have not yet reached us. These demonstrations, moderate and calm, but firm and determined, on the part of the most interested and influential citizens of western Missouri, are the best guaranty of the ultimate triumph of the South, by the introduction of slavery into Kansas. The deep interest felt by these border citizens in the subject, is decided evidence of the fact that the Territory of Kansas, which differs but little in soil and climate from their own, is peculiarly adapted to the labor of slaves.

We find, in the *Richmond Weekly Mirror*, published in Ray county, Missouri, a statement of the sale of certain slaves belonging to the estate of Thomas Reeves, deceased, which shows that the value of this property in western Missouri is even greater than it is in Virginia or Maryland. The average price of slaves, as indicated by this sale, is \$885, while, in the States to which we refer, it scarcely amounts to \$800. This fact is significant for more reasons than one. The value of slaves depends, not only upon the laws of supply and demand, but, in a stronger degree than any other property, upon the security of the property itself. Thus, the system of interference with the institution of slavery by Northern Abolitionists, the facilities afforded to fugitives to escape from their masters, and the threatened abolition of the whole system of slavery has had a tendency to diminish the market price of the slave. When, therefore, we see, notwithstanding these opposing causes, the price of slave labor continually rising, or, at least, remaining unaffected, is not this a conclusive proof, both of the intrinsic value of the property, and of the fixed determination of the Southern slaveholder to maintain his rights, and to resist, at all hazards, the encroachments and interference of impertinent or misguided fanatics?

In their bearing upon Kansas, the facts to which we here allude are full of significance. Ray county, in which these sales have taken place, is but a short distance from that Territory—so short, indeed, that there can be no material difference either in the soil, the climate, or the productions of the two sections of country. What, therefore, applies to slave labor in Ray county, applies in an equal degree to slave labor in the Territory of Kansas. The interest manifested by the citizens of this county in the introduction of slavery into that Territory is also an additional evidence that they, who from their position and their experience are the best judges of the question, consider slave labor as of the greatest importance in the development of the Territory.

Indeed, it is singular that there should be found in Missouri any one opposed to a movement so deeply affecting the interests of that State. She is already bounded, on her northern and eastern borders, by non-slaveholding States. From such contiguity she has already suffered, in the loss of her property, and in the corruption of her slaves. If slavery is excluded from Kansas, the evil will be increased. Another house of refuge for deluded slaves will be erected, and that property rendered insecure and precarious, may be reduced in value to such an extent as to make it almost worthless. Nor is this all. By the operations of those causes, Missouri herself may gradually slacken her hold upon property thus attacked, and finally emancipate her slaves. She will thus extend the same evil which sapped her of this element of her strength and prosperity. Thus the disease, small and disregarded in its incipency, "making the meat it feeds upon," and, growing as it feeds, may in time affect sections and States now free from its morbid influence.

We, therefore, hail with pleasure a movement like that now engaging the attention of the people of Missouri, and bid them God speed in an enterprise which, while it prejudices no man, no right, and no section of the Union, must redound to the benefit of the South, to the protection of our property, and to the highest development of the Territory of Kansas.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Hon. James Pollock was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst. We have received a copy of his address on the occasion, in which he indicates the line of policy he intends to pursue. A synopsis of his address is contained in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday, a portion of which we extract.

"He considers that money liberally yet wisely expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy. He promises to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests. He deems a sound currency essential to the prosperity of a commercial people, and favors a well-regulated system of banking, but he would limit the capital by the proper demands of activity and healthy trade. He is anxious to reduce the State debt, and therefore recommends economy in every department of the Government. He favors the

sale of the public works, in compliance with what he deems the public sentiment of the State. He would abolish or reorganize the Board of Canal Commissioners. He favors temperance, and more stringent laws for the observance of the Sabbath. He is opposed to subscription by corporations to the stock of railroad companies, and prefers general rather than local laws for the promotion of the same.

Governor Pollock also expresses his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which he represents as being scarcely less sacred than the Constitution, and indicates his hostility to the extension of slavery into new Territories. He mixes Free-soilism, Know-nothingism, and Whiggery, together, as was to be expected from him. We have room for but one short paragraph, which is as follows:

"In many questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the national defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt; taxation; a judicious homestead bill; reform of the national judiciary; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given."

THE INSANE HOSPITAL FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The subject of the organization of a Hospital for the Insane of the Army, Navy, and District of Columbia, is of general interest to the country, and of special and vital importance to the citizens of the District. Without, of course, being competent to form an opinion as to the details of such an organization, there are certain views which have presented themselves to our mind, in connection with this subject, which are practical in their bearing, and, we believe, sound in their character.

In the first place, we consider it manifest to every fair and reflecting mind that, in an institution eleemosynary and benevolent in its character, neither politics nor sectarianism should enter, as elements of its organization or subsequent control. We confess ourselves to be party men, and, where political influence can be wielded, we are free for excluding from office those who may be hostile to principles and measures to which we are favorable; but we have never believed, and will never contend, that any organization formed for the maintenance of benevolent purposes should be perverted into a political mutual assurance company for the exclusive possession of office or spoils. Hence we believe that the appointment of the officers of this institution should, as far as possible, be removed from political power.

In the second place, we are of opinion that in an institution for the successful government of which experience and observation are essential, it is well that the term of office of its controllers should be as extended as possible. The frequent introduction of novices into office, often men, regardless of the experience of their predecessors, is inimical to the favorable management of such an institution as an Insane Hospital, whose administration peculiarly requires long experience and faithful attention. The denial of the powers of removal would also tend to deprive the institution of any political or sectarian bias. Hence we would prefer for the officers of the institution a life tenure or a term during good behavior.

In the third place, we believe that in the appointment of the Directors to such an institution, regard should be had to the representation in the Board of each and all of the interests involved. No man will give his strict attention to duties, the faithful performance of which ensure exclusively to the benefit of others. No man can well understand the wants and condition of those who are in entirely different circumstances from himself. Hence, in the organization of the Board of Directors, it is desirable that the Army, the Navy, and the District of Columbia, the three interests affected by the institution, should each be represented.

In the fourth place, we remark that the power of admission of patients should be vested in a Board of Directors, rather than in any one individual. This power, so great in itself, and often so dangerous in its exercise, should be carefully guarded. Every one is aware of the terrible results which have flowed from the exercise of this power in similar institutions in Europe. And, while we do not apprehend such consequences from any superintendent of this Asylum, yet it is the part of true wisdom to avoid danger rather than to calmly wait until it is committed, to rectify it. Hence, finally, we would advocate a system of organization providing for the constitution of a President and Board of Directors to be appointed as other officers are appointed, and for a term of good behavior, and representing the three interests affected by the institution. The appointment of the Resident Physician, and the inferior officers of the establishment might then be safely vested in a board so constituted.

The plan submitted by Dr. Thomas Miller, an eminent physician of this city, exactly meets our views in these particulars, with the exception of the second section, providing for the appointment of the Mayor *ex officio* as one of the directors. This, which is liable to a constitutional objection, as the power of appointment of all United States officers is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Although a similar course to that recommended was taken by Congress in the appointment of the directors of the Smithsonian Institute, yet that institution, being a special request to be administered by Congress, stands upon a different footing. At any rate, one violation of the Constitution should rather be a warning to prevent, than a precedent to justify repetition. With this exception, we fully endorse the plan presented by Dr. Miller, which we publish below.

"1. That there be a President, to be a medical man, the consulting physician and surgeon of the institution, and the presiding officer of the Board of Directors.

"2. A Board of Directors, composed of an officer of the army, an officer of the navy, a citizen of Washington, and one from Georgetown, (the Mayor *ex officio*), who shall be empowered to make rules and regulations (to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior) for the government of the institution, and the admission of patients; to elect or appoint the resident physician, steward, and matron, and to have control of the monetary affairs of the

institution, and to report annually to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of the institution.

"3. A resident physician, steward, and matron, appointed as above, and as many nurses, waiters, laborers, &c., as may be required to conduct the institution successfully, to be appointed by the resident physician, and subject to the approval of the Board.

"4. The resident physician to be the secretary, to keep a record of proceedings, an account of money received and expended, and to report to the Board at its meetings, monthly."

AN INTERESTING CASE.
We understand that the case of Aaron Goodrich, chief justice of the Territory of Minnesota, (who was removed from office during the four years for which he was appointed), against James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, comes up before the Supreme Court to-day.

This is a case of great interest, involving the power of removal where the tenure of office is fixed in the act of Congress, and also the power of the Circuit Court of this District to issue a mandamus in such a case.

The case will be argued by Mr. Lawrence of this city, for Judge Goodrich, and the Attorney General on behalf of the Executive.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855.

No. 43. John Fisher's administrator, appellant, *vs.* Moses Wagner, et al., respondents. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Fisher, for the appellant, and by Messrs. Beverly Johnson and R. Johnson, Jr., for the appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ITEMS.

LOLA MONTES IN THE WILDS OF CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *Journal* writes from Grass Valley, December 13, as follows: "I visited to-day the Countess (Madame Lola Montes). She lives a quiet, and apparently, cozy life, surrounded by her pet birds, dogs, goats, sheep, hens, turkeys, pigs, and her pony. The latter seems to be a favorite with Lola, and he is her companion in all her mountain rambles. Surely it is a strange metamorphosis to find the woman who has gained her part upon the stage of life with powerful potentates, and with whose name Europe and the world are familiar, finally settled down at home in the mountain wilds of California."

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MORTALITY OF 1854.—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* gives a table, prepared from the weekly mortality reports, of the deaths during the year 1854, in the four chief cities of the East—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston. The totals are:—Philadelphia, 11,811; New York, 28,458; Baltimore, 5,738; Boston, 4,418. [We incorporate with this table, extracted from one of our contemporaries, the bills of mortality of Washington city.] The deaths from various prominent diseases in the five cities were as follows:

	Phila.	New York.	Balti.	Bos.	Wash.
Consumption	1,030	2,327	122	101	70
Convulsions	690	2,027	122	101	70
Cholera	601	2,459	2	265	1
Smallpox	120	468	120	120	90
Cholera morbus	120	281	120	90	20
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Scarlet fever	162	484	252	64	42
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Inflammation of the lungs	68	1,152	151	249	60
Hungry	87	425	29	117	40
Marasmus	439	3,368	9	90	12
Other diseases	1,248	3,420	147	52	51
Total	11,811	28,458	5,738	4,418	1,200
Under five years	15,663	2,987	1,481	1,200	507

DIED.

In the city of Richmond, on the 13th day of January, in the 28th year of his age, BOLLING ROBERTSON, son of Judge JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STRANGERS.

WATCHES.—Members of Congress and strangers in want of perfect timekeepers would do well to make their selections at once, in order to test their quality before leaving the city.

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Gentlemen can have Board with or without Rooms.

Dec 8—cott

MORE PRESENTS.

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Dec 23—31st

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will commence Evening Classes in those Languages, on Monday, 30th of October, 1854, at his residence, 307 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Oct 29

Local and Personal.

Colonization—Interesting Proceedings.

At the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in Trinity Church, on Tuesday evening, Governor Dutton, and the Rev. Dr. Haight, addressed the large assembly, composed of both ladies and gentlemen, with marked acceptance.

Commander Ford, of the navy, followed them, in a brief but acceptable speech, advertising to a few of the dark as well as the bright aspects of the question, and showing that our African squadron is essentially necessary to hold in check the slave trade in that quarter of the globe. He disavowed from some of the positions of the Governor, though, at home, in Connecticut, he owed him allegiance. In this metropolitan, he felt privileged to express his sentiments with freedom, which he did in a frank, off-hand manner, occasioning laughter and applause. He did not believe, with the Governor, that we are so much indebted to ancient Africa for the civilization which we now enjoy as was represented. Hannibal, Cyprian, and Terrence, were more of Asian than of African character; and in vain would we look for such eminent men at the present day in that benighted land. The future, however, was hopeful of great results in civilization and enlightenment.

The President rose to adjourn the meeting, but was restrained from doing so by Colonel H. Baldwin, of Syracuse, New York, who respectfully asked permission to say a few words. The privilege was accorded, when that gentleman approached the stand and addressed the assembly.

Although not a member of the society he had a plan to suggest, which would strengthen the arm of the society, prove beneficial to the cause, and would be of great service to the colored people of this city, for Judge Goodrich, and the Attorney General on behalf of the Executive.

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